

tract the disease and should be absolutely able to control its spread. The country conditions often account to an alarming extent for the contamination of the city water supply.

Hence as Dr. L. O. Howard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, then whom there is no better authority on this subject states: "The city water must be filtered; the milk drunk by children sterilized and excreta of persons returning to the city after contracting typhoid in the country must be disinfected with the utmost care. These three measures systematically followed will result in the abolition of typhoid fever within the city boundaries."

While the country conditions and those of our towns and villages are radically different from those of the city and will long continue to be so proper control of typhoid patients and ordinary sanitary precautions will to a great extent eliminate a large part of the spread of the disease. The proper control of the housefly is one of the most important of these sanitary precautions, and in the city should be one of the strong features of the health department's work.

There are probably more houseflies bred out in the smaller towns than in the country districts; the reasons for this being obvious—such as the presence of more manure piles, more garbage and other decaying vegetable matter, on a given area, less opportunity for its ready disposal.

Usually no attempt is made to dispose of the refuse of the horse stable so long as there is room to pile it up. Hence it often becomes merely an outer coating of more or less dry vegetable and animal matter, heating and slowly decaying as it added to day by day, while inside the mass are thousands upon thousands of maggots rapidly developing into that universal pest—the housefly—or into some other closely related, no less dangerous, but not so common fly.

The little fruit fly, or vinegar fly, as it is often called, common from now until frost comes, wherever decaying or over-ripe fruit is present and becomes especially numerous where the housewife is canning fruit. This little fly will breed in almost any decaying vegetable matter, but very often lay their eggs in human excreta and have also been bred in numbers from horse manure.

Is it much wonder that typhoid

gaining entrance to one member of a family often breaks out in a number of others? Since it is now known that for some time previous to the recognition of the case as typhoid the patient may scatter the infection and for a long time after his apparent recovery the germs are still passing from him it behooves us to take the utmost care.

While infected water is undoubtedly often the cause of contraction of the disease, some one must have been criminally careless or such infection would not have occurred. Infected food will occur so long as we carefully control our drinking supply, but wash our vegetables, those to be eaten uncooked among them, in any apparently clean water that is convenient. It will also occur wherever we allow flies to breed and wherever we give them free and open access to unprotected and untreated closets.

From the stable to the closet, from the closet to the food is indeed too often the first journey of the freshly emerged housefly, the lover of all that is filthy, and disease-laden he comes to call upon us.

To one main conclusion this leads us: clean up. Eliminate the fly from the house so much as we can by proper screening and interior control; keep the sick room absolutely free from flies, and allow them no access to their ordinary breeding places, the stable and the closet. Take care of your water supply; see that you have proper drainage.

"STUNG."

One of Utah's best crops has ceased to be her smelters. The farmers seem to have cut off the nose of the community to spite its face, because the "fumes" from the nostrils were bad. They didn't seem to realize that the community's life depended upon this so-called "bad breath" from the smelters.

The cost to Commercial Utah can never be paid by Agricultural Utah—the farmer alone cannot restore the business that went with the smelters; moreover, it seems certain that the farmers that were affected by the smelters will not miss the smelter dust that fell on their crops as much as they will miss the smelter "dust" that fell into their pockets.

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